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WORLD PEACE MUST BE UPHELD BY THE BAYONET, SAYS ROOT

President of Carnegie Peace Endowment Proposes Novel Plan of Police Navy Among the Nations.

WILL COMPEL EVERY NATION TO BE MEEK

Plans Are Not Worked Out. But Idea Is to Have Greater Police Navy Than Any Nation's Present Navy.

Washington, March 21.—The peace of the world, which has been maintained only by the heavy armament of nations, has taken a different turn, at least it will run on a new track since the creation of the Carnegie peace endowment. Senator Root in an interview today proposes a large police navy to maintain peace.

This latest philanthropical work of Mr. Carnegie, as predicted by the directors of the endowment, contemplates universal peace through the medium of an international peace tribunal, similar to the Hague peace court. Its mandates, however, are to be enforced upon nations through a police power. Just what this means has not been clearly outlined by Senator Elihu Root, president of the peace endowment, but in accordance with announcement recently made by James Brown Scott, secretary of the new institution, it would seem that the peace of the world in years to come is still to be upheld by the bayonet.

The movement for universal peace, which is to be obtained if possible through the gift of \$10,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie, has already been started. At first steps are to be taken to conduct a research based strictly upon scientific methods of procedure. The most eminent writers, thinkers, and students of international law and history of peace and war, are to be obtained to work on the desired aim. As these organized efforts a substantial foundation of sufficient accuracy will be obtained upon which it is hoped a successful and world-wide propaganda of peace may be conducted.

The plans, as outlined by Senator Root and Secretary Scott, are based on the assumption that the day has come when the immediate ambition of any one man can plunge a nation into war. The success of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and Napoleon Bonaparte, with it is anticipated by them, never to be repeated in the history of the civilized world. Nor can the political machinations of any cabal or oligarchical party sacrifice a nation to selfish ends. In the future, it is conceded by Senator Root, will only be decided after a nation as a whole demands it.

The plans of the advocates of universal peace propose to abolish the condition of affairs that has existed for years throughout continental Europe—that of arm-and-the-death peace—the peace that has cost the English government millions of dollars in treasure in frenzied naval propaganda which demands the building of many dreadnoughts a year by the German government, and the tremendous strain of taxation that is put on citizens of Europe.

Should Mr. Root's idea of maintaining police authority in connection with the new peace tribunal be accepted, the manner in which universal peace is to be obtained, it is pointed out that it will cost far more than Mr. Carnegie's \$10,000,000 gift or the amount of money that any one man could give as a foundation for securing the desired end. It would mean that the police authority of the court would have to be a standing army, and a navy, large enough to compel obedience from any power. In other words, this court of peace would command an international army as long as the combined armies of England and Germany, and a navy strong enough to resist the aggressiveness of either English or German navies. This, it is contended by peace advocates, who are at variance with the views expressed by Senator Root, would mean that all the nations of the earth would have to keep right on in their war-and-career of building men-of-war, and maintaining large armies.

On the other hand, however, it is pointed out by the New York senator, that the movement for universal peace has been but little understood by the people of the world, and, therefore, the movement has received small encouragement.

Writers on the subject of universal peace, he says, have attempted to bring about the movement in a spirit of despotism, despotism, and unreasoning way. The contributions have been the ceaseless reiterations of ominous truths about the impiety of war and the blessings of peace. The audience has been composed of those who are already convinced, and advocates have been talking among themselves and only to believers. In this matter, as in all new movements, where converts and proselytes are most desired, the talking and writing, Mr. Root con-

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO TOWNS

Associated Press
Washington, March 21.—The population of New Mexico towns was announced today.

Aptos, 1,885, compared with blank in 1900.

Carlsbad, 1,736, compared with blank.

Charter, 819, compared with blank.

Chili, 2,264, compared with blank.

El Paso, 1,035, compared with blank.

Gallup, 1,632, compared with blank.

Las Cruces, 3,736, compared with blank.

Las Vegas, town, 3,179, compared with blank.

Las Vegas, city, 3,736, compared with blank.

Marmar, 1,289, compared with blank.

San Juan, 1,362, compared with blank.

Silver City, 3,212, compared with blank.

Socorro, 1,636, compared with blank.

Tucumcari, 2,526, compared with blank.

DURANGO TO BOOST THE NEW RAILROAD

Big Meeting to Be Held in Colorado City for the Purpose: Electric Power Suggested for Line.

The Farmington, Albuquerque & Gulf railroad, connecting Albuquerque with the live and growing town of Farmington, and giving to the rich northwestern section of the territory an outlet for its varied and abundant resources, is beginning to take definite and positive shape.

A meeting of those interested in this project has been called in Durango, Colo., beginning March 26th, and it will be largely attended by the enterprising and enthusiastic boosters for New Mexico in a foregone conclusion. The meeting will be known as the San Juan congress, and will be composed primarily of representatives from five of the southwestern counties of Colorado, from San Juan county, New Mexico, and from the city of Albuquerque. Everybody, however, who is interested in this project, which is so vital to the business interests of the territory, are urged to attend.

At this meeting the first definite steps will be taken in the organization of the company which is to build the railroad. It will be recalled that at a recent meeting of the Commercial club the project was given the enthusiastic endorsement of the business men of Albuquerque, and Messrs. D. K. B. Sellers, H. B. Ferguson, J. B. Herndon, and G. L. Brooks were selected as directors for the new enterprise. These gentlemen will of course attend the meeting at Durango, and it is expected that in addition a delegation of business men from Albuquerque will be present to aid in the work of organization.

There can be little doubt that the ultimate success of the proposed railroad is assured. The need for it is apparent, and the value that such an enterprise would be to the development of New Mexico is almost incalculable. Connecting Farmington, the metropolis of Northwest New Mexico and the heart of one of the richest agricultural sections in the entire country, with Albuquerque, practically the geographical center of the territory, where it will tap one of the great transcontinental lines, are favorable conditions for the successful operation of a railroad property, could hardly be imagined.

The citizens of Farmington and the surrounding territory are most enthusiastic over the enterprise, and will send a large delegation to Durango to work for the new railroad. Lack of railroad facilities has been the factor that has retarded the development of this splendid section, and its citizens are determined that this obstacle shall be removed without delay.

Albuquerque, hardly less than Farmington, will be benefited by the new railroad, for it will give her a direct outlet to the northwest, and increase many times her growing importance as a railroad and distributing center. The business interests of this city are a unit for the enterprise.

The congress will open on the morning of March 26, and will continue in session until the work for the new railroad is safely and solidly under way. Permanent organization will be effected, and the work of raising the money to finance the road will be begun.

With the exception of the DeNeff case, no business was transacted in the United States court this morning. Judge Abbott adjourned court until 4 o'clock this afternoon, out of respect to the memory of the late John A. White, a member of the bar, whose funeral took place at 3 o'clock.

INSLEY RECEIVER CASE NOT HEARD

The rule issued against Thomas Insley in the case brought against him by his wife, Mrs. Edith L. Insley, calling upon the defendant to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of his property, was returnable in the district court this morning, but was not heard, owing to the fact that the United States court is now in session.

The case is the aftermath of the alleged killing by Insley of his brother-in-law on March 7th last immediately after the homicide Mrs. Insley brought suit for divorce against her husband, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment and asked that a receiver be appointed to take charge of all the property of Insley for her benefit.

As there is now no opposition up to build a railroad between Farmington and Albuquerque and as I have for some time considered that the only practical solution of the transportation problem that keeps Farmington and San Juan county handicapped, I wish to add a few sug-

gestions to those already made on this position.

I repeat that we should have a

continuation on Page 2, Column 1.)

MEXICO'S POLICY ONE OF DELAY IN REFERENCE TO AMERICANS

Slap in the Face to Uncle Sam is Extended By Diaz Agents in Putting Up Bluff Claims of Territory.

DODGING THE DEMAND TO RELEASE YOUTHS

Mexican Consul at El Paso Now Tries to Claim New Territory for Mexico to Delay Matters.

El Paso, March 21.—Mexico, through Colonel Antonio Lomeli, has protested to the custom department against the American custom guards policing the land on the north side of the river, on the foot to Guadalupe, claiming that it is on Mexican territory and that Mexican citizens have been disturbed on Mexican territory.

This is thought to be the first formal move in an effort to show that the place where Converse and Blatt were arrested is on Mexican soil and that they have a right to hold them on the charge of sedition, contrary to the request of the United States government.

The place of ground which is claimed to be in dispute has never been considered as belonging to the Mexican government until the arrest of the boys occurred. The first information the federal authorities had that the territory was anything but American land was when Commissioner Beltran y Puga notified his government that he believed the place where the boys were arrested was Mexican soil.

It is believed, since the notification by the Mexican consul that the Mexican government intends to delay the release of Converse and Blatt as long as possible by claiming that the land where they were arrested is in dispute.

DE NEFF MAKES PLEA OF GUILTY

He is Fined \$500 for Riding on Forged Railway Pass and is Sent to Jail By the Court.

In the United States district court this morning Richard W. DeNeff pleaded guilty to the charge of riding on an interstate pass to which he was not entitled and was fined \$500. DeNeff was arrested at Las Vegas several days ago while on the Santa Fe train for Trinidad. At the time he was riding on a pass furnished him by A. S. Crumpton, formerly chief clerk to the superintendent of the Rio Grande division of the Santa Fe railroad. Crumpton was arrested and at his preliminary hearing pleaded guilty to the violation of the mail carrier statute prohibiting any person from having in his possession, with intent to defraud, a forged pass of a railroad company, and was bound over in \$500 to the next grand jury.

The charge against DeNeff was the violation of the interstate commerce law prohibiting any person from riding on an interstate pass except railroad employees and their families, ministers of the gospel and others enumerated in the act.

No alternative sentence was imposed in DeNeff's case. He could not pay the fine assessed against him and was taken to jail. By making an affidavit of his inability to pay the fine he can be released after imprisonment for thirty days.

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CURRY ORDERED TO WASHINGTON

Believed Philippine Island Activity Responsible; New Mexico Militia is Getting Into Form.

Much interest has been created among the members of the local command of National guardmen and the company of Spanish-American war veterans by orders issued by their respective officers calling for a muster of both companies this evening at the stores, where they will be inspected by Dr. Robert Smart, surgeon general of the guards. The impression has been created that this inspection has been ordered to determine the fitness of the men or service should they be called to arms.

Special to Evening Herald.
San Antonio, N. M., March 21.—George Curry, former governor of New Mexico and a rough rider and officer of constabulary in the Philippines, has received a telegram from General Edwards, asking him to come to Washington at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Curry did not receive any explanation as to why he was wanted in Washington, but believes it may be in connection with the present mobilization of troops or because he possesses intimate knowledge of the Philippines Islands and their inhabitants.

He will go to Washington at once.

Militia Mustering.

Special to Evening Herald.
Santa Fe, N. M., March 21.—A. S. Brooks, adjutant general, today issued a positive denial that the mustering of the militia in New Mexico, and any connection with the present war, was merely being conducted by the war department at Washington.

The New Mexico National guard is being put in shape for its usual spring inspection, which will be made by officers of the United States army," said General Brooks.

"So far as I know, there is no disposition on the part of the war department to mobilize the New Mexico militia."

Among the guardsmen, however, there is said to be a feeling that the present work is for the purpose of putting the organization in shape to take the field on short notice if their services are required.

National Guard Active.

Washington, March 21.—All army headquarters here today the officers stoutly cling to the style of statement with respect to the "maneuvers" which tend to convey the impression that it is a peaceful performance, pretending nothing more serious than advancing the good of the military service.

Major General Leonard Wood has industriously sought to inculcate that idea. The present plan of mobilization, he says, was hatched four years ago. It may be recalled that this was soon after the Japanese school question ignited California and threatened to unite with the Oriental country. President Roosevelt's settlement of the difference, it is now assumed, was performed with a view to gaining time.

With respect to the participation in the maneuvers by officers of the national guard of the states, General Wood makes this statement:

"We are not worried or needled," he said, "for Japan goes to war with America."

Referring to the "musters" with which he said, however, that one could never say that the future will bring forth, "a perfect union," added:

"A perfect union," added, "is the result of much hard work, and it is the result of much hard work that the men of the militia will do."

"Wars are not wanted or needed," he said, "but they are a necessity of the human race," he added, "and come."

"I trust that I may never see a conflict between this country and the island kingdom of the Far East."

His Patriotism Aroused.

"But if it does come—in the event that Japan landed an army on the Pacific coast," he was asked, "would they be able to remain?"

Patriotism glowed in the eyes of the man as he replied:

"The Japanese army sent more than 100,000 men to the war department to participate in the army maneuvers in Texas and California, and these men are arranging their forces with the intention of making a decisive attack in case the peace negotiations fail," was announced in insurrection circles today.

General Miles is not among those who believe that Japan will go to war with the United States.

"They will have to act quickly or Japan will not consider there is any prospect of peace."

Several sources bearing on Japan's attitude in case of war came from New York, where the Rio Grande was closed before daylight today.

Great Force in Field.

El Paso, Tex., March 21.—That Francisco L. Madero, with 10,000 insurgents, operating south of Casas Grandes and General Orozco with 8,000 are arriving here this morning and seven others are due during the morning to quell foreign miners who are preventing American miners from working.

The trouble started at Ruidoso a week ago with the strike of foreign miners, who induced the Americans to quit. The local union officials rallied against the foreigners and ordered them back to work.

It is evident that Señor Limantour is working under the direction of Dictator Diaz to save him from absolute humiliation and defeat.

When we have assurances that Diaz will step down and out and allow the liberal party a free vote at the polls in another election, we shall lay down our arms and not before."

Associated Press.

El Paso, Tex., March 21.—The revolutionaries do not believe that Finance Minister Limantour will be able to effect a peace agreement with Diaz, even if he would. The junta expects American intervention in Mexico within a week.

They